**Chapter 24- Labor, Unionization and Politics, Revolutionary or Accommodative?**

**The new economy**

**Factory workers dominate**

**Guilds and Artisans become non-issue**

**Unions- better wages and work conditions**

**Legalized in late 19C-**

**Britain- 1871, picketing in 1875, by 1910 3 Million members**

**France- 1884 by 1910 1 Million**

**Germany- liberalized after 1890 1910-2 Million members**

**Politics**

**Universal Male Suffrage throughout Europe (except Russia) by early 20C**

**Great Britain 1867 2nd Reform 1884 3rd**

**Bismarck 1871**

**Formal political parties form**

**Industrial workers provide**

**Issues for workers**

**Nationalism- appealing to their emotional side**

**Socialism- appealing to their financial side**

**Pan- National parties**

**International Workers Movement Association - 1864 (Fr, GB)**

**Advocated working w/in the existing system – Marx spoke**

**Coordinated and informed union activities**

**Moved to US (1876) in part due to Paris commune repurcussions**

**Britain**

**Late 19C Unions back Liberal Party**

**died out in the 1980s, today the major parties in Britain are Conservative (Tories) and Labour Party (created in 1906)- Not a socialist party-**

**Large Scale strike- infrastructure workers in 1911, 1912-> greater role for Government**

**Socialism-**

**Fabians**

**Dominated by intellectuals (H.G. Wells, G.B. Shaw)**

**Often civil servants**

**Peaceful, gradual socialism**

**Reform in Britain**

**Parties compete for affection of working class**

**Liberal Party in early 20C restore union protections (countering Taff-Vale decision)**

**1909- David Lloyd George (famous for the Treaty of Versailles) expands social legislation, National Insurance Act of 1911**

**1911 House of Commons can override House of Lords**

**France**

**2nd International established 1889- unify unions**

**Demanded separation- Union party**

**Confederation Generale du Travail-**

**Advocated syndicalism**

**Power of the strike as a unifying principal**

**Germany**

**Social Democratic Party created 1875**

**Reform v. Revolution**

**Repressed by Bismarck**

**Anti-socialist legislation- suppressed meetings (similar but milder than Karlsbad decree)**

**Bismarck passes social welfare legislation**

**Social Security in 1889**

**1891 SDP creates Erfurt Program**

**End of Capitalism and the need for socialism**

**Revolution is inevitable so no problem simply trying to create better working conditions- SPD works w/in the system**

***Evolutionary Socialism* (Bernstein-1899) “Revisionism”**

**Reality doesn’t meet expectations- Marxist predictions appear wrong**

**Capital isn’t consolidating, franchise is expanding**

**SDP revolutionary in name alone- expanded rights worked w/in the system- acceptable in German society (exists today)**

**Russia**

**Economically behind**

**Agriculture lagged- still largely rural country**

**Communally owned land unproductive**

**Ex-serfs saddled w/debt and low prices**

**Worked on Kulaks to supplement income**

**Industrially behind as well- small working class**

**Industrialization program**

**Witte- economic development, gold standard, tariffs, planned econ. Dev.- Heavy industries**

**Railroad, coal and steel production expand**

**-/Factory conditions terrible, little State intervention**

**established 11 ½ hour working day- still strikes and discontent**

**Politics**

**No real representative government- repression dominates**

**Social Democratic Party (1898) in exile**

**Social Revolutionary Party (forerunner was Populists 1870s)**

**Sought communal rural life**

**Constitutional Democrat Party formed (1903)**

**Intended to replicate liberal parties of W.Europe**

**1905**

**Russia loses the Russo-Japanese War**

**Industrial workers protest (led by Father Gapon) – Bloody Sunday**

**Discontent riots – CDP demand reform**

**Workers groups (Soviets) take over St. Petersburg**

**Nicholas II promises Constitutional Government**

**Duma created (exists today)**

**Radicals elected- Nicholas dissolves Duma**

**P.A. Stolypin selected as Finance Minister**

**2nd Election- Duma Dissolved**

**3rd try is right**

**Repression of radicals**

**Attempt to Co-opt serfs- redemption payments cancelled- call to end communal farming in Mirs – Liberals of Duma like both ideas**

**Lenin (Vladimir Ilyich Ulyanov) begins his rise**

**Brother executed by Alexander III**

**Father civil servant**

**Radical imprisoned, sent to Siberia – leaves Russia (1900-1917, 1917 he reenters and takesover)**

**Originally in exile a Social Democrat**

***What is to be done?***

**Improvised Marx-**

**Long term goals rather than short term are the primary interest**

**Need leaders- elite full-time revolutionaries to maneuver**

**Spontaneous mass consciousness amongst the working class was not automatic**

**Bolsheviks- majority faction w/Lenin at SDP 1903 meeting**

**Mensheviks- minority faction**

***Two tactics of Social Democracy in the Bourgeois- Democratic Revolution***

**Proletariat and PEASANTRY- dual revolution**